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Fifth Annual Report

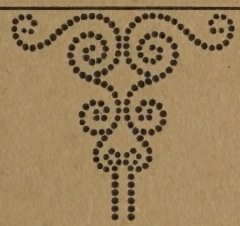
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AUG 23 1919

Indiana State Farm

Putnamville, Indiana



To the Governor

Sept. 30, 1919

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Fifth Annual Report AUG 23 1920

OF THE

Indiana State Farm

Putnamville, Indiana



TO THE GOVERNOR

September 30, 1919

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THE STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Report of the State Farm.

November 20, 1919.

Received by the Governor, examined and referred to the Auditor of State for verification of the financial statement.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
Indianapolis, November 24, 1919.

The within report, so far as the same relates to moneys drawn from the State Treasury, has been examined and found correct.

OTTO L. KLAUSS,
Auditor of State.

November 25, 1919.

Returned by the Auditor of State, with above certificate, and transmitted to Secretary of State for publication, upon the order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Printing and Binding.

F. P. LITSCHERT,
Secretary to the Governor.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Indiana,
November 25. 1919.

Wm. A. ROACH.
Secretary of State.

INDIANA STATE FARM.

Board of Trustees.

GEORGE E. SEIDEL, President.....	Richmond
SHERM A. TROUT, Vice-President	Crawfordsville
WILLIAM C. BALL, Secretary.....	Terre Haute
JAMES L. RANDEL, Treasurer	Greencastle

Officers.

CHARLES E. TALKINGTON.....	Superintendent
RALPH HOWARD.....	Assistant Superintendent
HARRY H. WISSEL.....	Chief Clerk
DR. C. T. ZARING.....	Physician

Location.

The Indiana State Farm is located on the National Road, one mile west of Putnamville, Indiana. The postoffice address is R. R. 7, Greencastle, Indiana.

The railroad stations are Limesdale, three and one-half miles north on the Vandalia Railroad and the Monon Railroad; Putnamville, one mile east on the Monon Railroad; Greencastle, seven miles north on the Vandalia Railroad, the Big Four Railroad, the Monon Railroad and the Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Eastern Traction line.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

INDIANA STATE FARM,
Putnamville, Indiana, September 30, 1919.

To the Governor:

PURSUANT to law we are submitting to you this Annual Report of the Indiana State Farm. It is the fifth annual report submitted for the Farm, for it is the youngest of Indiana's splendid institutions, and it covers the fiscal year from October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919.

Accompanying this report and made a part of it is the report made to the Board of Trustees by Superintendent C. E. Talkington and by them transmitted to you. In this report Superintendent Talkington goes into details and presents a full and comprehensive account of the operations of the Farm and its many and varied industries, of the welfare of the inmates, of the improvements made in the way of new buildings, of the stock and its improvement, of the orchards and vineyards, of the permanent work done in controlling Deer Creek, of the brick, stone and willow industries, of the expenditures, which have been low, and of the receipts from the sale of products, which have been gratifyingly large. Superintendent Talkington's report is well worth careful perusal by every citizen and taxpayer in the State.

Briefly stated, the history of the Indiana State Farm is as follows: The legislature of 1913 made an appropriation for the purchase of land and provided for the appointment by the then Governor of a Commission to select a site. After a careful survey of many sites offered, 1,604 acres of land were purchased at approximately thirty-seven dollars per acre in Putnam County in the southwest angle formed by the intersection of the Pennsylvania and Monon Railroads, but about two miles from each and bisected by the National Road. A Board of Trustees of four members was appointed and this Board selected C. E. Talkington, Superintendent.

The land was irregular, rolling, worn out and run down but it was rich in natural resources and especially rich in possibilities. Most of it is underlaid with a splendid blue lime stone. A quarry has been opened and several crushers installed. It pro-

vides work for a considerable number of men and produces stone for road building, pulverized agricultural limestone for soil sweetening and a very fine grade of building stone.

Vast quantities of clay and shale abound and the brick and tile business is being developed. It will be able to supply all of the needs of the State for its own uses of both of these articles. Thus Indiana's needs for brick and tile will be supplied by the intelligently directed labor of offenders sent to the Farm by the courts, thus earning the cost of their keep and saving the State thousands of dollars.

The surface soil was worn out through neglect and poor farming, taking all off and putting nothing back. The crops that it yielded when the State took possession were negligible. Year by year, by pasturing it, by the liberal use of manure, commercial fertilizer and pulverized agricultural limestone, by tiling, by preventing erosion, by curbing Deer Creek and confining it within its banks, by extensive road building, making all parts of it accessible, by thoroughly fencing it so that predatory stock could not destroy the scant crops of its lean acres and by clovering and rotation of crops, the land has been built up. Roughly speaking the land graded about ten per cent in fertility at the time of purchase. Now it shows approximately seventy-five per cent. The State is building up land by the intelligently directed labor of down and out men. We hope to do as well in reclaiming men as we have done in reclaiming land.

But the land has its advantages. It is the natural home of the sugar tree. Five or six hundred acres of ravines and hill sides and land otherwise difficult to cultivate will be planted in trees, especially sugar trees, mixed with other good woods and in such fashion as to be usable for pasturage. Apples, peaches and all other fruits will grow there and the beginning of one of the largest orchards in the State has been made. It is also fine grazing land. At this time all of the meat and milk products used by the big family of inmates with a substantial surplus for sale is produced on the farm. The sales have been large and profitable to the State.

The Farm was opened for the reception of inmates on April 12, 1915. The highest number enrolled at any one time was seven hundred and thirty. The population on September 30, 1919, was only three hundred and fourteen. But for the fact, known by all, that there are several thousand men in the State who, for their own good, for the good of their communities

and especially for the good of the taxpayers, ought to be now on the Farm, this reduction in population would be very gratifying. For, of course, if there were no actual need of the State Farm nor of any of the State's penal institutions it would be splendid. For the reduction in the population three causes are obviously responsible: 1st. Selective conscription took many men, who, but for it, would doubtless have drifted to the Farm. For building them up as men, mentally, morally and physically, the war was better than any possible institution. It inculcated into them a great group of manly virtues. All are better for it. Unfortunately some have stepped back into their old ways and there are now a few ex-soldier inmates. 2nd. The extraordinary high wages have tempted would-be vagrants and idlers into industry. 3rd. Prohibition has undoubtedly contributed. However, if boot-legging and bringing whiskey into the State was punished as it should be by the courts, this effect would not be so noticeable as it will be when the prohibition machinery is working more effectively. An immediate effect of prohibition has been to make Judge Anderson, of the United States District Court, a criminal court judge for the trial of persons caught bringing liquor into the State. For this offense the federal statute provides a jail sentence and the Marion County jail has been overcrowded with such violators. On request, Representative Sanders has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the sending of such convicted offenders to the Indiana State Farm instead of the jail.

During part of the last year, the Farm management continued and concluded a policy inaugurated during the scarce days of the war when the coal shortage was as acute as the weather was severe, and it helped out the coal operators as applied to it with laborers to do certain surface work at the mines, for which they were unable to get laborers, and thus enabled them to open their mines and give employment to otherwise idle miners. During this difficult period of the year, it served a useful purpose and the State received a handsome return.

The war, together with the high prices and the reduction of population, has slowed up the work of permanent improvement. Unfinished work in all lines is waiting to be done and all of it is in process of completion but at a reduced rate.

The past season has not been a good one for the farm and garden owing to the lack of rainfall. But fair crops on the farm

and in the garden have been raised and enough was produced to feed the inmates during the summer and will help to keep them over the winter. But there was little or no surplus for sale.

Very few more things remain for which specific appropriations will be asked. Now the farm is approaching the time when receipts will equal expenditures. After that, there ought to be a growing excess of receipts over expenditures. This would have come much sooner but for the fact that you, Governor, have driven a rather hard bargain with us for the benefit of the other State institutions in requiring us to sell to them our brick and other products at too much of a cut under the market price. All of this, however, harms no one since it is the State washing one hand with the other.

The outstanding feature of the State Farm is that it takes the weakest and most worthless men in the State from an economic standpoint and sets them to reclaiming and making productive just about as poor land as can be found in the State. The land is in Indiana and cannot be gotten rid of. There is some best way to care for this land. As this work may take years, private individuals cannot undertake it but the State can wait for long deferred harvests and it can stretch a hand through time to catch the far off interest of toil, for its years are the eternal years of God. Scientific farming can solve the problem and the best fertilizer that scientific farming has ever produced is brains in the farmer.

Now as to the ne'er-do-wells. They cannot be killed or deported. We simply have to worry along with them. Why not put the waste material to reclaiming the waste land? Just that is in progress at the State Farm and a very satisfactory beginning has been made. Now the Farm produces fairly satisfactory crops. On rich, level land anybody can produce crops and no credit is due, but that kind of land is already taken up or held at prohibitory prices. The land to stimulate energy is the poor stuff. Treat it as the men are treated—feed and fatten both, treat them considerably but firmly and both will respond with a harvest mayhap of wheat or some other grain and with sturdy manhood.

It is in every way desirable that the judges and prosecutors of the State should visit the State Farm or otherwise acquaint themselves with its operations. They ought to know what is done with and for the men they sentence to it. The State has provided the Farm for misdemeanants on the theory that their

punishment there in the open air and at no expense to the taxpayers is better for the offenders, better for the communities and better for the taxpayers than letting them go unpunished or sending them to jails to idle away their time. Is this theory correct? If it is, there should be very few or no jail sentences.

Upon the judgment of the trial judge depends the length of the sentence of misdemeanants. It could be lodged in no safer or better place. Our suggestion, based on experience, is that if the offender in the judge's opinion deserves less than thirty days confinement he should not be sent to jail but dismissed with a reprimand, and if he re-appears in court he should be given the limit of the law at the Farm. Punishment aggregating in fine, costs and sentences to thirty days or over must be by sojourn on the State Farm. Our suggestion here is, unless he is an old offender in which case no time would be wasted but the maximum penalty imposed, is to give the maximum sentence and then suspend the sentence during good behavior. There is no appeal from a suspended sentence or from the revocation of a suspended sentence. But with this procedure it is imperative that bad conduct on the part of a man under suspension should merit the prompt and certain application of the sentence.

This report would not be complete without reference to the Board of State Charities and thanks to its members and especially to its Secretary for advice and assistance and such kindly criticism as was constructive and helpful.

Nor are we unmindful of the fact that the chief executive of the State has shown great interest in the Farm, has visited it and made many helpful suggestions. It has been gratifying to the management that its efforts have been recognized and appreciated and that they have been assisted in caring for the interest of this, the youngest of the State's institutions which has been confided to their keeping.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed :

GEORGE E. SEIDEL, President,
SHERM A. TROUT, Vice-President,
J. L. RANDEL, Treasurer,
W. C. BALL, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees
of the Indiana State Farm :

FURSUANT to statute I submit for your consideration the fifth annual report of the Superintendent on the activities of the Indiana State Farm, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1919.

Following this statement will be found complete financial and statistical statements showing the activities of the institution for the period covered by this report. The year just closed will long be remembered by those in charge of the institution as a very strenuous year, due to the war conditions and the epidemic of influenza.

POPULATION.

I submit the following table showing the change in population of the committed men from the beginning of the institution. The doors of the institution were opened for the reception of prisoners on April 12, 1915:

For the Fiscal Year Ending September 30.	Total Number of Prisoners Committed.	Average Daily Population.
1915*	1,174	192.293
1916	2,322	633.346
1917	2,536	670.969
1918	1,238	403.224
1919	1,174	305.619

* Covers a period of six months only.

During the year just closed eight prisoners from the Indiana State Prison and one from the Indiana Reformatory were transferred to the Indiana State Farm. The total average daily population of all prisoners for the year was 354.692.

A number of causes have contributed to the decrease in our population, the most important of which are as follows: The law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquor, the selective draft law and the unusual demand for labor. There has also been a great change in the character and morale of the population. The skilled mechanics which were committed to us in former years for drunkenness and misdemeanors caused by drunken-

ness are not found in our population today. While no scientific test has been made the employed force in daily contact with the inmates is confident that we have at the present time a lower grade of mentality than we had when the State was wet.

The health of the inmates during the time covered by this report has been remarkable. Of the 1,174 men committed there have been but two deaths and in the case of each of these the man lived but a short time after arrival, death being due to causes contracted before his arrival at the State Farm. In the month of December we had the epidemic of influenza. There were eighty-seven cases of influenza and a total of twenty-three cases of pneumonia throughout the year including those with influenza. It is impossible to state all of the conditions that account for the good health of the inmates, but the open air dormitories, flooded by sunshine, the regular work and the simple, nutritious foods are undoubtedly some of the causes.

On account of the great demand for labor and because we were anxious to do our bit during the war we continued to furnish labor to farmers within reach of us, for saving crops, and to various coal companies for the purpose of doing work preliminary to the opening of coal mines. A complete statement of this work will be given under another heading in this report.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

On account of our shortage of population we have been obliged to discontinue our program of building farm roads and reclaiming land by means of baffle walls and filling ravines but we expect to resume this work as it is no longer necessary for us to furnish labor away from the institution.

The dairy barn and the service building, erected last year, were both completed for use on December 25. The bridge across Deer Creek was completed during the summer. The foundation and walls of our new industrial building, 60x198 feet, were completed during the year. A total of three hundred fifty rods of drain tile was laid in our garden fields and approximately three hundred rods of permanent fence was constructed. In addition to these permanent improvements other permanent improvements of great value were constructed at the Brick and Stone plants and will be set forth under these headings.

STONE PLANT.

During the winter and spring a gang of stone masons and carpenters were employed in remodeling the crushing plant. A

large building with limestone foundation and heavy timbers was erected. The old stone bin was torn down and a new one erected in its place; a number six Gates gyratory crusher, a one hundred twenty-five horse power synchronous motor and various sizes of screens and elevators were added to the plant. The entire appropriation for the plant was thirty thousand dollars and the total amount expended for building, equipment of all kinds, including cars and quarry equipment, railroad track scales, etc., and skilled labor was \$24,946.36. The total output for the year was 12,140 cubic yards of crushed stone and 1,740 tons of pulverized agricultural limestone and the total amount of sales for the year was \$9,204.81. Almost one-half of the year was taken up in building the plant. After the completion of the plant we had considerable difficulty in finding a market for the stone and after this market was located the difficulty in securing cars for the shipment of stone products was even greater. In this connection I might say that we have felt the need of a railroad switch from our plant to the Vandalia Railroad. The freight rate from our plant to the Vandalia Railroad at Limesdale is sixty cents per ton and since the price of the various stone products, with exception of pulverized agricultural limestone, ranges from sixty cents to one dollar per ton, it is impossible for us to compete with stone plants located on the Vandalia Railroad and we have been unable to find a market for all of our products up and down the Monon Railroad.

BRICK PLANT.

We were granted an appropriation of \$4,750.00 by the last General Assembly for the erection of additional brick kilns. At the beginning of the year we had three kilns. During the year we have completed two additional kilns and the third kiln is about ninety per cent completed. The superintendent of the brick plant has performed the double duty of directing the construction work and operating the plant. The total number of bricks burned during the year was 2,208,000 and the total sales during the year amounted to \$17,883.27. In addition to the brick sold, approximately 750,000 brick were used on the State Farm in the construction of additional kilns, smoke stacks and the new industrial building.

MINOR INDUSTRIES.

Under minor industries we include the growing of domestic willows and the manufacture of willow wares. Mr. A. W.

Gruenholz, an expert in the cultivation of willows and the manufacture of willow products was employed in the month of March to direct this new industry. While it is classified this year as a minor industry we expect it to develop into one of our major industries within a few years. A total of twenty acres has been planted in domestic willows. During the year, unpeeled willows amounting to \$193.80 and manufactured willow products amounting to \$343.15 were sold.

In connection with the willow industry, we have established a small plant for the manufacture of brooms. We had more than enough brooms from last year's crop to meet our requirements and our present crop will make sufficient brooms to meet all of our requirements for several years to come. Under the supervision of the same department we have manufactured approximately one thousand concrete fence posts.

In connection with our laundry and tailor shop we now manufacture all of our overalls, shirts, jumpers, underwear, gloves and mittens and repair all of our clothing and shoes.

FARM AND GARDEN.

A statement of the farm and garden produce and the estimated valuation from the beginning of the institution tells more than two or three paragraphs of verbage. The estimated value of the farm and garden produce for the first fiscal year was \$7,061.94. For the second fiscal year it was \$10,695.99; for the third fiscal year \$26,081.36; for the fourth fiscal year \$45,591.51 and for the present fiscal year \$51,410.78. Table VIII of the report which follows shows in detail the farm and garden produce for the year covered by this report. It is needless to say that a great improvement has been made in the quality of the soil. Land which was considered as abandoned land five years ago, produced thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre this year. And while the season was extremely dry our garden produce is sufficient to meet all of our requirements for the year. A total of three thousand gallons of fruits and vegetables was canned, great quantities of green vegetables barreled and some vegetables dried. In addition to this an abundance of dried beans, potatoes and root crops were put into storage. It is my intension to construct a dehydrating plant before the next crop comes on and very largely substitute the dehydrating for the canning and thereby save the cost of the cans.

DAIRY.

Our dairy herd is increasing splendidly. We had the misfortune of losing our thirty-pound herd bull but have increased our herd of registered Holsteins from our last year's number of thirty-seven to fifty-two. Our milk record system is not complete but we are able to determine that our greatest difficulty lies in getting the cows properly milked by prison labor. We do not have committed to us any skilled dairymen or skilled milkers. We are often obliged to choose men for the dairy who have never handled cattle. The result is that the cows are not producing to their normal capacity. You can readily see that the problem of handling the dairy has not yet been solved. The installation of milking machines or the employment of skilled milkers may be necessary in order to get the full flow of milk which the cows are capable of producing. We have three A R O cows in our herd and are confident that a number of other cows could be advance registered if we could solve the milking problem satisfactorily.

ORCHARD.

The summer of 1919 has been an unusually disastrous one on young apple and peach trees at the State Farm. The drouth following the destructive work of the periodical cicada has severely injured some of our best young fruit trees.

Apple seed will be planted this fall and seedlings set in the spring. A nursery will be a factor in the building of the State Farm orchards in the future which will insure vigorous stock for planting, and enable us to discard all undesirable trees and select only the choice stock. The fruit and nursery stock on hand at the close of the fiscal year is as follows:

Apple	3,200	Blackberries	4,000
Cherries	93	Raspberries	200
Peach	800	Strawberries	12,000
Plum	90	Gooseberries	144
Chestnut	3	Currants	184
Forest seedlings	7,000	Grape	180

LABOR.

In our previous annual reports we have referred to the use of labor on the State Farm or work off the Farm in exchange for cash and commodities and we submit herewith a general resume of all our activities in that direction.

The doors of the Indiana State Farm were opened for the reception of prisoners on April 12, 1915. At the close of the fiscal year, September

30, 1915, our population had reached a total of six hundred four. We had established no industries at that time and had no productive labor except farming and gardening. The value of our entire crops for the first year was only \$7,061.94. We used our labor to the best possible advantage in clearing land, building farm roads, filling ravines and doing other similar work which at that time was non-productive. We had a surplus of non-productive labor at all times during the early years of the life of this institution. We had constant requests to furnish labor in the community and elsewhere and since we were always in need of food products, timber and other commodities, after consulting with the Attorney-General, the Auditor of State and the State Board of Accounts and being advised by these officials that there was no law against such exchanging and since we had a shortage of products and a surplus of labor, that we not only had the right but they thought it advisable that we make such exchanges. We did not consult either Governor Ralston or Governor Goodrich about this matter until after the war broke out and an acute shortage of labor had developed in the summer of 1917.

At that time the Government and the State were urging the largest possible increase in coal production. The Richards Coal Company in August, 1917, asked us to use our labor and assist them in opening a coal mine. We then called the attention of Governor Goodrich to the application for the use of men for this purpose and advised him that the Attorney-General, the Auditor of State and the State Board of Accounts had held that such practice was admissible. He concurred in their judgment and expressed a willingness that we should so use our labor provided that the men were not used in underground work but only in surface work where they would not come in competition with the coal miners.

Governor Goodrich afterwards advised us that he had taken up the matter with the State Federation of Labor and that they offered no objection so long as the acute labor shortage continued. We thereupon let it be known that we were ready to use the State Farm labor for the purpose of assisting in the surface work of coal mines and for other purposes outside of the Farm.

In the beginning we fixed a price of \$2.00 per day. This was afterwards increased to \$2.25 per day and later on, at the request of Governor Goodrich, was raised to \$3.00 per day for work at the coal mines. We agreed to allow the men twenty cents per day for each day worked at the mine to be payable when they were discharged. In all cases the coal operators paid for the full time of the men including cooks and waiters from the time they left the Farm until they were returned thereto whether they worked or not. In some cases, as indicated in the report, transportation and board were furnished in addition. The time of the men so used was paid for in coal at the Government price. No discrimination was shown in furnishing this labor but whenever a coal operator or anyone else asked for the use of our men, if we had the surplus labor, it was furnished as a matter of course.

After the conclusion of the war and the signing of the armistice in 1918 and the demobilization of the men commenced, Governor Goodrich advised us that inasmuch as the soldiers would be returning home he did not think these men should be used so as to bring them in competition

with free labor and requested us not to take on any new work but to cause the men to be returned to the State Farm as soon as it could be done without embarrassment. This practice was followed, no new work was taken on and all of the men were returned to the Farm in the early part of 1919.

Those familiar with conditions at the State Farm know that the Farm consisted mostly of worn out and abandoned land. Outside of the care and employment of the men the second biggest problem has been the restoring of the fertility of the Farm. This could be done only by bringing in quantities of produce from other sources. Within the last year and a half we have established two permanent industries which provide labor for most of our men when we can find an outlet for the products. But there are times when we can find no markets for our products and since our population is variable, there have been and will be in the future times when we have a surplus of labor. We have believed and still believe that it is in the interest of the State and of the prisoners to use this labor freely whenever we have a surplus thereof and unless there is serious objection thereto we beg to be allowed to continue such practice.

The use of this labor has enabled us to save more than sixty thousand dollars to the State Treasury, pay the men a substantial sum of money and return to the State Treasury each year a very substantial part of the money appropriated for the maintenance of this institution. Exhibit "A" shown elsewhere in this report shows a brief itemized statement of the produce and cash received in exchange for labor from the beginning of the institution up to the present time.

CONCLUSION.

Exhibit "B" is a brief summary showing all expenditures for the fiscal year against which we have applied credits accruing from labor, sales of products, etc. This statement is very conservative and shows that during the fiscal year the Indiana State Farm has reached a position which is approximately ninety per cent self-supporting.

Exhibit "C" shows a list of the minor industrial products and Exhibit "D" shows a live stock report for the fiscal year.

The year just closed has been a very successful one in every way. Much credit is due the Board of Trustees, the Governor and the Board of State Charities for their support and co-operation.

Very respectfully,

C. E. TALKINGTON,
Superintendent.

Exhibit "A".

Showing labor performed by Indiana State Farm in exchange for cash, farm products, coal, etc., October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1919.

FISCAL YEAR 1916—1917.

Farm produce received for labor performed\$68.40

FISCAL YEAR 1917—1918.

Cash received for labor performed\$50.40

Farm produce received for labor performed:

960 bushel of corn received in exchange for husking corn at the rate of 5 to 6 cents per bushel depending upon the quality of the corn and the distance from the State Farm....1,200.35

36 tons of hay received in exchange for putting up hay on shares. One-fourth the crop was taken for hay in the windrow and from two-fifths to one-half for hay standing in the fields, depending upon the quality of the hay and the distance from the State Farm.....384.25

Grain, mill feed, etc., received in exchange for 846 days labor supplied road contractors at \$2.00 per day.....1,692.00

Miscellaneous farm and garden produce received in exchange for labor performed.....236.12

Coal received in exchange for labor performed:

Richards Coal Co., Terre Haute, Indiana.

735 days @ \$2.00 (8-30-17—10-10-17)	\$1,470.00	
1,404 days @ 2.25 (5-1-18—6-5-18)	2,956.50	
1,185 days @ 3.00 (8-1-18—9-30-18)	3,555.00	\$7,981.50

Shirkie Coal Co., Terre Haute, Indiana.

2,638 days @ \$2.00 (10-10-17—4-30-18)	5,276.00	
1,328 days @ 2.25 (5-1-18—6-5-18)	2,988.00	8,264.00

Shirkie Coal Co., (CTH&SE Ry Camp)

442 days @ \$2.25 (6-11-18—7-31-18)	994.50	
614 days @ 3.00 (8-1-18—9-13-18)	1,842.00	2,836.50

Glen Ayr Coal Co., Seelyville, Indiana.

270 days @ \$2.00 (4-1-18—4-30-18)	540.00	
205 days @ 2.25 (5-1-18—7-10-18)	461.25	
148 days @ 2.50† (8-1-18—9-30-18)	370.00	\$1,371.25

† Furnished board in addition.

Globe Mining Co., Winslow, Indiana.*

1,465 days @ \$2.35 (6-27-18—7-30-18)	\$3,442.75	
2,567 days @ 3.00 (8-1-18—9-30-18)	7,701.00	11,143.75

* Paid all transportation in addition.

Ayrshire Coal Co., Oakland City, Indiana.*

1,019 days @ \$3.00 (8-1-18—9-30-18)	3,057.00	3,057.00
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* Paid all transportation in addition.

Total labor exchanges for fiscal year 1917—1918 38,217.12

EXHIBIT "A" Continued.

FISCAL YEAR 1918—1919.

Cash received for labor performed.....\$155.80

Farm produce received for labor performed:

457 bushel of corn received in exchange for husking corn at the rate of 6½ to 7½ cents per bushel, depending upon the quality of the corn and the distance from the State Farm.....575.25

16 tons of hay received in exchange for putting up hay on shares. One-fourth the crop was taken for hay in the windrow and from two-fifths to one-half for hay standing in the field, depending upon the quality of the hay and the distance from the State Farm.... 240.00

Grain, mill feed, etc., received in exchange for 287 days labor supplied road contractors at \$2.00 per day.....574.00

Miscellaneous farm and garden produce received in exchange for labor performed.....144.15

Coal received in exchange for labor:

Richards Coal Co., Terre Haute, Indiana.
1,245 days @ \$3.00 (10-1-18—12-15-18) \$3,735.00 3,735.00

Globe Mining Co., Winslow, Indiana.*
3,049 days @ \$3.00 (10-1-18—2-21-19) 9,147.00 9,147.00

* Paid all transportation in addition.

Ayrshire Coal Co., Oakland City, Indiana.*
973 days @ \$3.00 (10-1-18—12-10-18) 2,919.00 2,919.00

* Paid all transportation in addition.

Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.
792 days @ \$1.00 792.00 792.00

Total labor exchanges for fiscal year 1918—1919 18,282.20

RECAPITULATION.

Labor exchanges for fiscal year 1916-1917.....\$	68.40	
Labor exchanges for fiscal year 1917-1918.....	38,217.12	
Labor exchanges for fiscal year 1918-1919.....	<u>18,282.20</u>	\$56,567.72

In addition to the above exchanges the Indiana State Farm cleared a total of forty-eight acres of timber land from which the following products were realized:

Products sold:

Mine props	505.68	
Spoke timber..	144.10	
Cordwood	406.00	
Charcoal.....	<u>67.39</u>	1,123.17

EXHIBIT "A" Continued.

Products utilized on Farm:

112,587 board feet of lumber used in the construction of buildings, etc., at \$20.00 per thousand feet.....	2,251.74	
118 telephone poles @ \$1.00 each.....	118.00	
230 railroad cross ties @ \$1.00 each.....	230.00	
A large quantity of fire wood used in burning brick, lime, etc., and in making soap (conservatively estimated).....	450.00	3,049.74
Grand total of all labor exchanges.....		60,740.63

Exhibit "B".

Recapitulation of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, 1918-1919, showing progress of the Indiana State Farm toward a position of self-support.

Total maintenance expenditure for the year.....	\$88,740.10	
Repair fund.....	3,577.35	
Recapturing prisoners.....	797.68	
Expenses of operating industries and purchase of breeding stock, feed, etc.....	31,513.50	
Total extraordinary expenditures covering new buildings, equipment, etc.....	48,339.08	
Total cost to the state.....		\$172,967.71
Earnings from sales of farm products.....	3,156.13	
Earnings from sales of industrial products.....	38,501.94*	
Refund of transportation due from counties.....	2,891.11	
Farm products transferred to other institutions....	252.00	
Industrial products transferred to other institutions	1,844.70	
Net labor earnings during the year.....	16,593.00†	
Net increase in inventory during the year.....	92,310.85	
Total amount of credits to be applied.....		155,549.73
Net cost to the State.....		17,417.98
Proportion of credits to total cost.....		89.9%

* Includes \$5,539.82 remaining uncollected at close of fiscal year to be reported in receipts for next fiscal year.

† Includes coal valued at \$11,091.15 which was transferred during the year to other State institutions.

Exhibit "C".

MINOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

Sawmill:

Timber cut from State Farm logs during the year.....	39,330 ft.
Timber received for clearing land during the year.....	29,599 ft.
Timber sawed from logs purchased during the year.....	32,405 ft.
Custom sawing during the year.....	20,373 ft.
Total timber sawed at mill during the year.....	121,707 ft.

Lye soap made during the year.....	24,097 lbs.
Tobacco manufactured from stock purchased.....	1,164 lbs.
Brooms made during the year.....	519
Concrete fence posts made during the year.....	949
Axe handles made during the year.....	25
Pick handles made during the year.....	72
Hammer and hatchet handles made during the year.....	36

Exhibit "D".

LIVE STOCK

KIND	On Hand Oct. 1, 1918	Purchased	Increase	Transferred
State Farm Stock—				
Horses, mules and colts.....	63			
Cattle.....	127	9	34	2
Sheep.....	203		138	
Hogs.....	718	16	430	4
Chickens.....	311		211	
Ducks.....	64		36	
Zaring Farm Stock*				
Cattle.....	16	15	8	
Hogs.....	95		148	40

KIND	Slaughtered	Loss	Sold	Transferred	On Hand Sept 30, '19
State Farm Stock—					
Horses, mules and colts..		4			59
Cattle.....	4	5	19	3	141
Sheep.....		14	75		252
Hogs.....	351	39	175	43	560
Chickens.....	160	60	32		270
Ducks.....	53		36		11
Zaring Farm Stock*					
Cattle.....			21		18
Hogs.....			126	4	153

* One-half of Zaring Farm stock is the property of Indiana State Farm.

Financial and Statistical Statement

TABLE I.

Showing expense and movement of population October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919.

POPULATION.

	Indiana State Farm	Indiana State Prison	Indiana Reformatory	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	273.	3.	198.	474.
Number received during the year:				
a. New admissions or commitments.....	1176.			1176.
b. Returned from temporary absence or received by transfer.....	1.	7.	2.	10.
Number discharged or died during year.....	1134.	8.	200.	1342.
Number present at end of fiscal year	316.	2.	0.	318.
Average daily attendance during the year.	305.619	1.904	47.169	354.692
Average number of officers and employes during the year.....				36.

EXPENDITURES.

Current expenses:

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$22,722.74	
2. Clothing and shoes.....	16,849.60	
3. Subsistence.....	10,614.04	
4. Office, domestic and outdoor departments.	37,902.66	
5. Ordinary repairs and minor improvements	<u>5,026.09</u>	
Total current expenses.....		\$93,115.13

Extraordinary expenses:

1. Building materials and equipment	11,606.08	
2. Brick Plant.....	3,272.95	
3. Stone Plant.....	18,407.86	
4. Bake oven and building.....	359.70	
5. Cold storage plant	4,200.00	
6. Industrial building	4,499.89	
7. Dormitory building, etc	<u>5,992.60</u>	
Total extraordinary expenses.....		48,339.08

Industrial Rotary Fund expenses:

1. Labor, raw materials, expenses, live stock and feed used in industries	<u>31,513.50</u>	<u>31,513.50</u>
Grand total of all expenditures for year		\$172,967.71

TABLE II.

Showing funds appropriated or otherwise made available for use during the fiscal year, the amounts expended and the balances.

FUND	Regular or Specific	Available for Current Year	Expended during Year	Reverting to State Treasury	Available for Further Use
Maintenance.....	Regular	\$128,827.40	\$88,740.10	\$40,087.30	\$.....
Repair fund.....	Regular	5,000.00	3,577.35	1,422.65	.....
Recapturing prisoners.....	Regular	3,000.00	797.68	2,202.32	.....
Materials and equipment.....	Specific	5,786.05	5,786.05	.....	.....
Brick plant.....	Specific	2.47	.....	2.47	.....
Stone plant.....	Specific	23,461.50	18,407.86	5,053.64	.....
Industry fund.....	Specific	50,899.29	31,513.50	19,385.79	.....
Bake oven, etc.....	Specific	359.70	359.70	.....	.....
Cold storage plant.....	Specific	4,200.00	4,200.00	.....	.....
Industrial building.....	Specific	4,500.00	4,499.89	.11	.....
Remodeling buildings, etc.....	Specific	6,000.00	5,992.60	7.40	.....
Brick kilns.....	Specific	4,750.00	3,272.95	.....	1,477.05
Farm tractor, etc.....	Specific	3,300.00	2,820.03	.....	479.97
Brick cottages.....	Specific	3,000.00	.....	.....	3,000.00
Automobile truck.....	Specific	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....
Rad. dryer roofing.....	Specific	675.00	.....	.....	675.00
Hospital building, etc.....	Specific	2,500.00	.....	.....	2,500.00
Totals.....		249,261.41	172,967.71	68,161.68	8,132.02

TABLE III.

Showing expenditures from each fund by months from October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919.

FUND	October 1918	November 1918	December 1918	January 1919
Maintenance.....		\$7,310.15	\$7,529.44	\$6,126.31
Repair Fund.....		239.18	447.37	80.84
Recapturing prisoners.....		186.29	16.08	2.97
Materials and equipment.....		1,008.27	2,227.79	1,564.97
Brick plant.....	
Stone plant.....		122.74	.....
Industry fund.....		1,201.18	3,127.47	1,971.89
Bake oven.....		61.31
Cold storage plant.....		84.00	384.98	482.98
Industrial building.....	
Remodeling buildings, etc.....	
Brick kilns.....	
Farm tractor, etc.....	
Brick cottages.....	
Automobile truck.....	
Rad. dryer roofing.....	
Hospital building, etc.....	
Total.....		10,029.07	13,855.87	10,291.27

FUND	February 1919	March 1919	April 1919	May 1919
Maintenance.....	\$6,347.02	\$3,495.08	\$7,843.60	\$5,376.93
Repair fund.....	616.47	463.32	127.07	71.70
Recapturing prisoners.....	25.53	47.43	108.36	85.05
Materials and equipment.....	254.19	38.44	.....	2.52
Brick plant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone plant.....	1,222.49	1,383.27	2,627.38	1,830.43
Industry fund.....	4,360.54	1,994.99	3,160.59	1,595.81
Bake oven.....	276.07	22.32	.....	.....
Cold storage plant.....	45.28	28.92	.....	3,173.84
Industrial building.....	1,000.00	.....	103.40	271.47
Remodeling buildings, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brick kilns.....	.....	.....	736.18	718.59
Farm tractor, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	2,735.60
Brick cottages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Automobile truck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rad. dryer roofing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital building, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	14,147.59	7,473.77	14,706.58	15,861.94

TABLE III—Continued.

FUND	June 1919	July 1919	August 1919	September 1919
Maintenance.....	\$4,707.44	\$8,058.77	\$11,668.58	\$20,276.78
Repair fund.....	384.57	395.37	426.40	325.06
Recapturing prisoners.....	28.78	70.95	55.94	170.30
Materials and equipment.....			398.50	291.37
Brick plant.....				
Stone plant.....	449.99	3,594.29	1,524.84	5,652.43
Industry fund.....	3,304.29	2,261.62	2,435.14	6,099.98
Bake oven.....				
Cold storage plant.....				
Industrial building.....		75.00	1,397.34	1,652.68
Remodeling buildings, etc.....			1,715.98	4,276.62
Brick kilns.....	276.33	849.57	108.00	584.28
Farm tractor, etc.....			84.43	
Brick cottages.....				
Automobile truck.....				3,000.00
Rad. dryer roofing.....				
Hospital building, etc.....				
Total.....	9,151.40	15,305.57	19,815.15	42,329.50

TABLE IV.

Showing classified expenditures, October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

Administration—	Amount.	Per Capita.
Officers.....	\$ 7,649.16	\$ 21.564
Guards.....	9,937.45	28.015
Other employes.....	5,136.13	14.484
Total.....	\$22,722.74	\$ 64.063
Subsistence—		
Fresh meats.....	\$ 62.88	\$.177
Salt meats and lard.....	1,183.77	3.337
Fish, oysters, etc.....	185.41	.523
Butter, eggs and poultry.....	94.57	.267
Vegetables.....	13.87	.039
Fresh fruits.....	109.98	.310
Dried fruits.....	318.44	.898
Canned goods.....	46.94	.132
Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.....	5,471.36	15.426
Vinegar and syrup.....	433.85	1.223
Tea, coffee and sugar.....	2,380.49	6.711
All other food supplies.....	312.48	.881
Total.....	\$10,614.04	\$ 29.924
Clothing, Shoes, etc—		
Clothing.....	\$11,793.66	\$ 33.251
Shoes.....	4,902.22	13.821
Tailor and sewing room supplies.....	153.72	.433
Total.....	\$16,849.60	\$ 47.505

TABLE IV—Continued.

Office, Domestic and Outdoor Departments—

Library, newspapers and periodicals	\$ 19.00	.054
Stationery and printing	928.57	2.618
Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other household equipment.....	2,162.37	6.096
Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers	812.65	2.291
Medicines, instruments and other sick ward supplies.....	511.35	1.441
Postage, telegraph and telephone....	1,796.38	5.065
Freight and transportation.....	5,544.14	15.631
Stable, farm, garden, provender, etc.....	16,072.49	45.314
Ice.....	129.86	.366
Music and amusements	138.20	.390
Fuel	8,130.28	22.922
Engineer's supplies.....	1,045.96	2.949
Ammunition.....	64.81	.183
Rewards	250.00	.705
Joint Purchasing Committee expenses.....	110.54	.312
Other classifications.....	186.06	.524
Total	\$37,902.66	\$106.861

Ordinary Repairs and Minor Improvements—

Materials	\$ 4,675.79	\$ 13.183
Labor.....	350.30	.988
Total	\$ 5,026.09	\$ 14.171

Recapitulation—

Administration.....	\$22,722.74	\$ 64.063
Subsistence	10,614.04	29.924
Clothing, shoes, etc.....	16,849.60	47.505
Office, domestic and outdoor departments..	37,902.66	106.861
Ordinary repairs and minor improvements ..	5,026.09	14.171
Total	\$93,115.13	\$262.524
Grand total of current expenditures	93,115.13	262.524
Less earnings paid into state treasury....	3,156.13	8.898
Less amount due from counties for transportation.....	2,891.11	8.151
Net cost to the State.....	\$87,067.89	\$245.475

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Building materials and equipment.....	\$11,606.08
Brick Plant.....	3,272.95
Stone Plant.....	18,407.86
Bake oven and building.....	359.70
Cold storage plant.....	4,200.00
Industrial building	4,499.89
Dormitory buildings, etc.....	5,992.60
Total extraordinary expenditures	\$48,339.08

TABLE IV—Continued.

Industrial Rotary Fund—

Expended for labor, raw materials, expenses live stock and feed	\$31,513.50
Receipts from sales of industrial products paid into State treasury	\$32,962.12

TABLE V.

Showing receipts and disbursements by funds October 1, 1918, to
September 30, 1919.

REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Maintenance.

Receipts—

By appropriation.....	\$126,000.00	
Refund from counties on transportation ...	2,664.89	
Transferred from Indiana State Prison	162.51	
Total		\$128,827.40

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages	\$22,722.74	
Food supplies	10,614.04	
Clothing, shoes, etc.....	16,849.60	
Office, domestic and outdoor departments ..	37,104.98	
Minor improvements	1,448.74	
Total		\$ 88,740.10
Reverting to State Treasury		40,087.30
Total appropriation		\$128,827.40

Repair Fund.

Receipts—

By appropriation.....	\$ 5,000.00	
Total		\$ 5,000.00

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages	\$ 304.00	
Materials	3,273.35	
Total		\$ 3,577.35
Reverting to State Treasury.....		1,422.65
Total appropriation		\$ 5,000.00

Recapturing Prisoners.

Receipts—

By appropriation.....	\$ 3,000.00	
Total		\$ 3,000.00

Disbursements—

Bloodhound	\$ 100.00	
Rewards	250.00	
Expenses	447.68	
Total		\$ 797.68
Reverting to State Treasury.....		2,202.32
Total appropriation		\$ 3,000.00

TABLE V—Continued.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Industry Fund.

Receipts—

Balance available October 1, 1918.....\$17,937.17

Sales of products—

Brick plant	\$13,506.79	
Stone plant	6,512.92	
Cattle.....	2,298.18	
Hogs	8,797.22	
Sheep	1,319.21	
Minor industries	527.80	\$32,962.12

Total		\$ 50,899.29
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Disbursements—

Salaries and wages,

Brick plant ..	\$ 3,446.15	
Stone plant	1,820.00	
Minor industries	702.02	\$ 5,968.17

Materials and repairs—

Brick plant	\$ 9,382.72	
Stone plant	2,948.19	
Cattle.....	2,540.51	
Hogs.....	10,437.24	
Minor industries	236.67	\$25,545.33

Total		\$ 31,513.50
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Reverting to State Treasury.....		19,385.79
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Appropriation and receipts.....		\$ 50,899.29
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Materials and Equipment.

Receipts—

By appropriation.....	\$ 5,786.05
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Disbursements—

Salaries and wages	455.25
--------------------------	--------

Materials	5,330.80
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Total	\$ 5,786.05
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Reverting to State Treasury.....	None
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Total appropriation.....	\$ 5,786.05
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Brick Plant.

Receipts—

By appropriation	\$ 2.47
------------------------	---------

Disbursements—

Salaries and wages	None
--------------------------	------

Materials	None
-----------------	------

Total	None
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Reverting to State Treasury	2.47
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Total appropriation.....	\$ 2.47
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TABLE V—Continued.

Stone Plant.	
Receipts—	
By appropriation	\$ 23,461.50
Disbursements—	
Salaries and wages	488.10
Materials	17,919.76
Total	\$ 18,407.86
Reverting to State Treasury	5,053.64
Total appropriation	\$ 23,461.50
Bake Oven.	
Receipts—	
By appropriation	\$ 359.70
Disbursements—	
Salaries and wages	84.83
Materials	274.87
Total	\$ 359.70
Reverting to State Treasury	None
Total appropriation	\$ 359.70
Industrial Building.	
Receipts—	
By appropriation	\$ 4,500.00
Disbursements—	
Salaries and wages	260.00
Materials	4,239.89
Total	\$ 4,499.89
Reverting to State Treasury .....	.11
Total appropriation	\$ 4,500.00
Cold Storage Plant.	
Receipts—	
By appropriation	\$ 4,200.00
Disbursements—	
Salaries and wages	193.92
Materials	4,006.08
Total	\$ 4,200.00
Reverting to State Treasury	None
Total appropriation	\$ 4,200.00
Remodeling Buildings, Etc.	
Receipts—	
By appropriation	\$ 6,000.00
Disbursements—	
Salaries and wages	338.00
Materials	5,654.60
Total	\$ 5,992.60
Reverting to State Treasury	7.40
Total appropriation	\$ 6,000.00

TABLE V—Continued.

Brick Kilns.

Receipts—		
By appropriation.....	\$	4,750.00
Disbursements—		
Salaries and wages.....		428.00
Materials.....		2,844.95
Total.....	\$	3,272.95
Unexpended balance.....		1,477.05
Total appropriation.....	\$	4,750.00

Farm Tractor, Etc.

Receipts—		
By appropriation.....	\$	3,300.00
Disbursements—		
Salaries and wages.....		None
Materials.....		2,820.03
Total.....	\$	2,820.03
Unexpended balance.....		479.97
Total appropriation.....	\$	3,300.00

Brick Cottages.

Receipts—		
By appropriation.....	\$	3,000.00
Disbursements—		
Salaries and wages.....		None
Materials.....		None
Total.....	\$	None
Unexpended balance.....		3,000.00
Total appropriation.....	\$	3,000.00

Automobile Truck.

Receipts—		
By appropriation.....	\$	3,000.00
Disbursements—		
Salaries and wages.....		None
Materials.....		3,000.00
Total.....	\$	3,000.00
Unexpended balance.....		None
Total appropriation.....	\$	3,000.00

Radiaton Dryer Roofing.

Receipts—		
By appropriation.....	\$	675.00
Disbursements—		
Salaries and wages.....		None
Materials.....		None
Total.....	\$	None
Unexpended balance.....		675.00
Total appropriation.....	\$	675.00

TABLE V—Continued.

Hospital Building Etc.

Receipts—		
By appropriation	\$	2,500.00
Disbursements—		
Salaries and wages		None
Materials		None
Total	\$	None
Unexpended balance		2,500.00
Total appropriation	\$	2,500.00

TABLE VI.

Showing Receipts and Earnings October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919.

Farm Receipts.

Months.	Source of Receipts.	Amount.
Oct., 1918.	Custom sawing, junk and chickens.....	\$ 31.90
Nov., 1918.	Willow baskets and junk.....	30.92
Dec., 1918.	Custom sawing, barrels and hides.....	51.39
Jan., 1919.	Labor, brooms, chickens, hides and wire...	24.01
Feb., 1919.	Brooms and dead cow.....	6.00
Mar., 1919.	Rent on cots, baskets and junk.....	139.45
Apr., 1919.	Rent on cots, labor, brooms, chickens and lumber.....	205.57
May, 1919.	Labor, hides and junk.....	79.33
June, 1919.	Labor, baskets, berries, hogs and cattle...	1,041.02
July, 1919.	Custom sawing, labor, junk, cattle, berries and ice.....	1,254.55
Aug., 1919.	Cord wood, labor, fruits, vegetables, ice and junk.....	168.17
Sept., 1919.	Custom sawing, labor, hides, vegetables and ice.....	123.82
Totals receipts from sales of farm products		\$ 3,156.13

Receipts and Earnings Deposited with State Treasurer.

Date.	Amount.	Quietus Number.
Oct. 31, 1918.....	\$ 31.90	15289
Dec. 3, 1918.....	30.92	15471
Jan. 7, 1919.....	51.39	15604
Jan. 30, 1919.....	24.01	15698
Mar. 4, 1919.....	6.00	15781
Apr. 4, 1919.....	139.45	15945
May 1, 1919.....	205.57	16086
June 4, 1919.....	79.33	16180
July 2, 1919.....	1,041.02	16260
Aug. 4, 1919.....	1,254.55	16392
Sept. 3, 1919.....	168.17	16466
Sept. 30, 1919.....	123.82	16589
Total	\$3,156.13	

TABLE VI—Continued.

Industrial Receipts.

Months.	Source of Receipt.	Amount.
Oct., 1918.	Brick, stone and agricultural limestone...	\$ 2,401.07
Nov., 1918.	Brick, stone, agricultural limestone, hogs and sheep.....	3,806.40
Dec., 1918.	Brick, stone and agricultural limestone....	879.00
Jan., 1919.	Brick, stone, agricultural limestone and calf	401.21
Feb., 1919.	Brick, stone, tile, hogs and sheep.....	5,594.07
Mar., 1919.	Brick, stone, agricultural limestone, tile, hogs, calf and willows.....	2,949.60
Apr., 1919.	Brick, stone, tile, cement posts, hogs and cattle.....	1,694.53
May, 1919.	Brick, stone, tile, agricultural limestone, cement posts, hogs and cattle.....	5,427.20
June, 1919.	Brick, stone, tile, agricultural limestone and wool.....	1,483.86
July, 1919.	Brick, stone, tile, agricultural limestone, baskets and cattle.....	1,784.86
Aug., 1919.	Brick, stone, tile, agricultural limestone and baskets.....	1,656.06
Sept., 1919.	Brick, stone, tile, agricultural limestone and baskets.....	4,884.26
Total receipts from sales of industrial products..		\$32,962.12

Industrial Receipts Deposited with State Treasurer.

Date.	Amount.	Quietus Number.
Oct. 31, 1918.....	\$ 2,401.07	15290
Dec. 2, 1918.....	3,806.40	15470
Jan. 7, 1919.....	879.00	15603
Jan. 30, 1919.....	401.21	15699
Mar. 4, 1919.....	5,594.07	15782
Apr. 4, 1919.....	2,949.60	15946
May 1, 1919.....	1,694.53	16087
June 4, 1919.....	5,427.20	16181
July 2, 1919.....	1,483.86	16261
Aug. 4, 1919.....	1,784.86	16393
Sept. 3, 1919.....	1,656.06	16467
Sept. 30, 1919.....	4,884.26	16590
Total.....	\$ 32,962.12	

TABLE VII.

Showing Number of Officers and Employees.

POSITION.	Number Employed	Salary per Month	Additional compensation
Trustees.....	4	.....	Traveling expenses
Superintendent.....	1	\$250.00	Residence, subsistence, heat & light.
Assistant Superintendent.....	1	125.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Physician.....	1	100.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Chief Clerk.....	1	125.00	Room, board, laundry, barber & ser.
Assistant Clerk.....	1	55.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Chief Engineer.....	1	110.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Chief Farmer.....	1	100.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Brick Plant Foreman.....	1	150.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Stone Plant Foreman.....	1	100.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Willow Foreman.....	1	100.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Chef.....	1	75.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Storekeeper.....	1	75.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Dairyman.....	1	75.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Guards.....	1	80.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Guards.....	1	75.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Guards.....	1	65.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Guards.....	2	69.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Guards.....	6	55.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
Guards.....	7	50.00	“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

TABLE VIII.

Showing Farm and Garden Products October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919.

FARM PRODUCTS	Quantity Raised	Estimated Value	Used in Kitchen	In Outdoor Dept's.
Apples.....	1,505 pounds	\$ 15.05	\$ 15.05	\$
Beans, dried.....	4,046 pounds	606.90	606.90	.....
Beans, green.....	7,677 pounds	230.31	230.31	.....
Beans, pickled.....	240 gallons	84.00	84.00	.....
Beans, soy.....	3,460 pounds	173.00	.....	173.00
Beef.....	3,536 pounds	630.43	630.43	.....
Beets.....	13,755 pounds	275.10	275.10	.....
Blackberries.....	1,916 quarts	238.82	238.82	.....
Brooms.....	519	259.50	.....	259.50
Butter.....	5,184 pounds	2,065.60	2,065.60	.....
Cabbage.....	15,177 pounds	303.54	303.54	.....
Carrots.....	6,260 pounds	62.60	62.60	.....
Celery.....	431 bundles	17.24	17.24	.....
Chard.....	80 pounds	2.40	2.40	.....
Clover seed.....	1,480 pounds	431.67	.....	431.67*
Coal.....	168 tons	168.00	.....	168.00
Corn, field.....	6,412 bushels	7,087.75	.....	7,087.75
Corn, fodder.....	2,500 shocks	556.00	.....	556.00
Corn, canned.....	350 gallons	175.00	175.00	.....
Corn, green.....	15,885 pounds	158.85	158.85	.....
Corn, pickled.....	677 gallons	229.85	229.85	.....
Cream.....	729½ pints	72.95	72.95	.....
Cucumbers.....	6,729 pounds	67.69	67.69	.....
Currants.....	195 quarts	29.25	29.25	.....
Eggs.....	913 dozen	273.90	273.90	.....
Ensilage.....	775 tons	7,750.00	.....	7,750.00
Gooseberries.....	420 quarts	42.20	42.20	.....
Grapes.....	80 pounds	2.00	2.00	.....
Greens, mustard.....	625 pounds	6.25	6.25	.....
Hay.....	105 tons	1,470.00	.....	1,470.00
Kale.....	889 pounds	17.78	17.78	.....
Kraut.....	35 gallons	10.50	10.50	.....
Lard.....	4,416 pounds	1,057.70	1,057.70	.....
Lettuce.....	455 pounds	22.75	22.75	.....
Milk.....	135,928 pounds	2,905.48	2,905.48	.....
Oats.....	2,051 bushels	1,532.00	.....	1,532.00
Onions.....	12,117 pounds	363.51	326.01	37.50
Onion sets.....	185 pounds	18.50	.....	18.50
Oyster plant.....	3,590 pounds	44.89	44.89	.....
Parsnips.....	10,051 pounds	100.51	100.51	.....

TABLE VIII—Continued.

FARM PRODUCTS	Quantity Raised	Estimated Value	Used in Kitchen	In Outdoor Dept's.
Peaches	642 pounds	\$ 38.52	38.52	.....
Peas, green.....	991 pounds	39.64	39.64	.....
Peppers, chili.....	15 pounds	1.50	1.50	.....
Pickles, cucumber	865 gallons	432.50	432.50	.....
Pork.....	47,225 pounds	9,908.70	9,908.70	.....
Potatoes.....	64,310 pounds	1,777.27	1,506.25	\$ 271.02
Potatoes, sweet.....	2,640 pounds	105.60	105.60	.....
Poultry.....	564 pounds	84.61	84.61	.....
Pumpkin.....	385 pounds	1.93	1.93	.....
Radishes.....	1,515 pounds	63.65	63.65	.....
Raspberries.....	39 quarts	5.85	5.85	.....
Rhubarb.....	3,725 pounds	111.75	111.75	.....
Rutabagas.....	5,530 pounds	69.15	69.15	.....
Rye.....	19 bushels	23.75	.....	23.75
Sage.....	8 pounds	.80	.80	.....
Sausage.....	377 pounds	86.71	86.71	.....
Seeds, garden.....	9½ pounds	8.20	.....	8.20
Seed, pea.....	5½ bushels	27.50	.....	27.50
Seed, sweet corn.....	252 pounds	12.60	.....	12.60
Sorghum.....	59 gallons	59.00	59.00	.....
Spinach.....	20 pounds	.80	.80	.....
Squash.....	5,460 pounds	27.32	27.32	.....
Straw.....	143 tons	781.00	.....	781.00
Strawberries.....	805 quarts	94.37	94.37	.....
Syrup, sugar beet.....	27 gallons	16.20	16.20	.....
Syrup, maple.....	13 gallons	20.80	20.80	.....
Tallow.....	135 pounds	6.75	.....	6.75
Tomatoes.....	12,755 pounds	127.55	127.55	.....
Tomatoes, canned.....	2,190 gallons	1,095.00	1,095.00	.....
Turnips.....	9,551 pounds	95.51	95.51	.....
Wheat.....	3,266 bushels	6,695.78	6,080.78	615.00
Willow baskets.....	90	31.00	.....	31.00
Totals.....	.....	\$51,410.78	\$30,150.04	\$21,260.74
Estimated cost of operating farm and garden for the year.....	.....	\$ 9,562.17	.....	.....

* Note:—The following items, included in the amounts used in outdoor departments, were furnished without charge to other State institutions during the year as shown below.

Southeastern Hospital for the Insane, Madison, Indiana.

Two bushel of Big English clover seed, at \$22.00..... \$ 44.00

Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane, Richmond, Indiana.

Four dozen brooms at \$7.00..... 28.00

Total..... 72.00

In addition to these items industrial products amounting to \$1,844.70 and coal amounting to \$11,091.15 were transferred to other State institutions during the year..... 12,935.85

\$13,007.85

TABLE IX.

CLASSIFIED INVENTORY.

Grounds—

Number of acres in:	Acres.	
a. Garden.....	76	
b. Farm	510	
c. Orchard and small fruits.....	78	
d. Blue grass pasture.....	475	
e. Timber, blue grass and waste land.....	566	
Total value of land.....	1,705	\$ 89,500.00

Buildings—

Administration:

One administration and officers' building, 40x210', one story.....	\$ 3,300.00
Eight farm dwellings.....	10,000.00

Inmates' quarters:

Dormitory No. 1, 36x210, ft., one story.....	2,500.00
Dormitory No. 2, 36x210, ft., one story.....	2,500.00
Dormitory No. 3, 36x210, ft., one story.....	2,500.00
Dormitory No. 4, 36x200, ft., one story.....	2,500.00
One kitchen dining-room, 52x196, ft., one story.....	3,000.00
One prisoners' recreation building, 40x200, ft., with basement, 40x100 ft.,.....	3,000.00

Service:

One power plant building, 60x80, ft., double concrete block	3,500.00
One pump station, water tight compartment and building.....	250.00
One detention house and temporary hospital, concrete block, 25x30, ft., two stories.....	300.00
One service building, 52x73, ft., two stories.....	5,000.00
One clothes house, 16x32, ft., one story.....	195.00
One industrial building (not complete).....	4,500.00
Three garages.....	300.00

Farm and Garden:

Five farm barns.....	5,500.00
One stone dairy barn.....	15,000.00
One stone barn office, 16x24, ft., one story.....	150.00
One crib and granary, 26x60, ft., one story.....	500.00
One wagon shed (not complete)	500.00
Thirty-five hog houses.....	350.00
Four poultry houses	240.00

Total value of buildings.....	\$ 65,585.00
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TABLE IX—Continued.

Equipment and supplies:

Administration building equipment including furniture, books, blanks, stationery, etc....	\$ 3,000.00
Dormitory equipment, beds and bedding.....	8,000.00
Kitchen and dining room equipment.....	2,700.00
Bakery and cold storage equipment.....	5,000.00
Power Plant equipment.....	45,000.00
Stone plant equipment.....	35,000.00
Brick plant equipment.....	40,000.00
One locomotive and flat car.....	2,800.00
Telephone system.....	350.00
Canning factory equipment.....	150.00
Tobacco factory equipment.....	80.00
Saw mill.....	940.00
Laundry equipment.....	25.00
Tailor and shoe shop equipment.....	350.00
Hospital supplies and equipment.....	325.00
Furniture and equipment at Superintendent's residence	650.00
Carpenter tools.....	350.00
Plumbing tools.....	250.00
Blacksmith tools.....	250.00
All tools for common labor including axes, picks, shovels, mattocks etc.....	1,400.00
Farm and garden equipment, tools and machinery...	1,900.00
Tractor, threshing machine, ensilage cutter, disc and corn shredder.....	3,300.00
Wagons and buggies.....	1,500.00
Harness.....	1,000.00
Horses, mules and colts.....	7,500.00
Cattle, 55 head registered Holsteins.....	9,500.00
Cattle, 84 head stock cattle.....	7,000.00
Sheep, 252 head.....	2,750.00
Hogs, 560 head.....	7,800.00
Poultry.....	300.00
Stock of goods of all kinds in store including dry goods, clothing, canned goods, vegetables, etc...	13,550.00
Ensilage, 900 tons @ \$10.00.....	9,000.00
Hay, 30 tons @ \$20.00.....	600.00
Wheat straw, 110 tons @ \$5.00.....	550.00
Oats straw, 30 tons @ \$7.00.....	210.00
Corn fodder, 1,600 shocks @ .15 cents.....	240.00
Wheat, 2,500 bushel @ \$2.05.....	5,125.00
Oats, 1,000 bushel @ .70 cents.....	700.00
Corn, 5,000 bushel @ \$1.25.....	6,250.00
Vegetables in garden (estimated).....	950.00
Coal, 900 tons @ \$3.10.....	2,790.00

Total equipment and supplies..... \$ 229,135.00

TABLE IX—Continted.

Summary:

Grounds.....	89,500.00
Buildings	65,585.00
Equipment and supplies.....	229,135.00
Grand total.....	\$ 384,220.00

TABLE X.

Showing Movement of Population from Opening of Institution.

HOW RECEIVED.

For the Year Ending Sep- tember 30th	From Courts	Returned for Violation of Parole	Transferred from Other Institutions	Returned from Escape	Total
1915*.....	1174	4	53		1231
1916.....	2322	4	58		2384
1917.....	2536	6	25		2567
1918.....	1238	1	267	1	1507
1919.....	1174	1	8	1	1184

HOW RELEASED.

For the year ending Sep- tember 30th	Discharged	Paroled and Remission of fine by Gov.	Pardoned	Escaped	Died	Transferred to Other Institutions.	Total
1915*.....	396	97	2	107	1	2	605
1916.....	2006	172	8	158	10	2	2356
1917.....	2204	205	30	123	14		2576
1918.....	1392	109	26	142	5	2	1676
1919.....	920	300	11	106	2	3	1342

REMAINING.

For the Year Ending September 30th	Remaining at Close of Year	Daily aver. attendance
1915*.....	626	217.231
1916.....	654	665.823
1917.....	645	693.119
1918.....	476	462.379
1919.....	318	354.692

* Six months.

TABLE XI.

AGES OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
16 years to 20 years	38	202	48
20 years to 30 years	80	152	123
30 years to 40 years	65	64	136
40 years to 50 years	25	28	99
50 years to 60 years	19	12	41
60 years to 70 years	1	5	27
70 years to 80 years	1	0	3
80 years and over	0	3	1
Age unknown.....	1	0	0
Total 1,174	230	466	478

COLOR OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
White	175	338	365
Colored.....	55	128	113
Total 1,174	230	466	478

USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
Users.....	76	112	280
Abstainers	154	354	198
Total 1,174	230	466	478

USE OF TOBACCO.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
Chew	19	22	57
Smoke	77	186	157
Chew and smoke.....	118	204	220
Do not use it.....	16	54	44
Total 1,174	230	466	478

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PRISONERS.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
High School.....	33	67	31
Able to read and write	97	190	235
Illiterate.....	100	209	212
Total 1,174	230	466	478

SOCIAL CONDITION OF PRISONERS.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
Single	112	341	289
Married	97	105	165
Divorced	9	7	6
Widowed	10	9	15
Separated.....	2	4	3
Total 1,174	230	466	478

TABLE XI—Continued.

HABITS OF PARENTS.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
Father intemperate.....	65	96	99
Mother intemperate.....	0	2	4
Father temperate.....	0	35	0
Mother temperate.....	93	163	170
Both temperate.....	274	602	608
Unknown.....	23	34	75
Total 2,348	460	932	956

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF PARENTS.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
Both living.....	130	360	218
Both dead.....	68	126	168
Father living.....	67	102	102
Mother living.....	56	116	152
Father dead.....	58	109	156
Mother dead.....	60	98	111
Unknown.....	21	21	49
Total 2,348	460	932	956

TERMS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
Under thirty days.....	0	1	4
30 days to 60 days.....	10	46	81
61 days to 90 days.....	27	96	95
91 days to 120 days.....	28	79	58
121 days to 150 days.....	25	32	40
151 days to 180 days.....	17	10	98
181 days and over.....	123	202	102
Total 1,174	230	466	478

AGE AT WHICH COMMITTED PRISONERS LEFT HOME.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
6 years to 10 years.....	14	15	20
11 years to 15 years.....	48	104	92
16 years to 20 years.....	68	180	134
21 years and over.....	73	91	194
Never left home.....	24	75	34
Unknown.....	3	1	4
Total 1,174	230	466	478

CHURCH AFFILIATIONS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
Adventist.....	1	0	0
Baptist.....	17	54	36
Christian.....	12	25	13
Catholic.....	24	61	61
Congregational.....	0	0	1
Christian Science.....	0	6	0
Episcopal.....	2	3	0
Evangelical.....	1	3	2

TABLE XI—Continued.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order
Friends.....	1	1	3
German Lutheran.....	2	8	9
Hebrew.....	1	4	2
Holiness.....	2	0	1
Methodist.....	15	55	43
Presbyterian.....	2	13	5
Pentecost.....	0	0	1
Polish.....	1	1	1
United Brethren.....	1	4	8
Unitarian.....	1	0	0
No religion.....	147	228	292
Total 1,174	230	466	478

TABLE XII.

County Representation.—Received from Courts October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919.

COUNTIES	For Crimes Against Person.	For Crimes Against Property.	For Crimes Against Public Order.	Total Number Received.	Died During Year	Released During Year	Present at Close of Year.
Adams.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allen.....	6	6	3	15	.....	10	5
Bartholomew.....	4	1	11	16	.....	10	6
Benton.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Blackford.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	5	.....
Boone.....	2	3	2	7	.....	7	.....
Brown.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Carroll.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Cass.....	14	27	15	56	.....	44	12
Clark.....	2	6	6	14	.....	10	4
Clay.....	.....	2	13	15	.....	13	2
Clinton.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	2	1
Crawford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daviess.....	.....	5	5	10	.....	6	4
Dearborn.....	2	.....	7	9	.....	7	2
Decatur.....	2	1	2	5	.....	3	2
Dekalb.....	1	5	8	14	.....	11	3
Delaware.....	3	18	8	29	.....	20	9
Dubois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elkhart.....	8	13	11	32	.....	27	5
Fayette.....	3	2	10	15	.....	13	2
Floyd.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	4	.....
Fountain.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Franklin.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	1
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson.....	1	3	2	6	.....	5	1
Grant.....	4	14	9	27	.....	19	8
Greene.....	3	4	5	12	.....	11	1
Hamilton.....	1	3	9	13	.....	9	4
Hancock.....	2	3	.....	5	.....	2	3
Harrison.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Hendricks.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Henry.....	6	3	6	15	.....	13	2
Howard.....	6	2	4	12	.....	11	1
Huntington.....	.....	1	7	8	.....	7	1

TABLE XII—Continued.

County Representation.—Received from Courts October 1, 1918, to September 30, 1919.

COUNTIES	For Crimes Against Person	For Crimes Against Property.	For Crimes Against Public Order.	Total Number Received.	Died During Year.	Released During Year.	Present at Close of Year.
Jackson .....	.....	1	3	4	.....	4	.....
Jasper .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Jay .....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....
Jefferson	2	2	1	5	.....	4	1
Jennings .....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	5	.....
Johnson	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Knox	5	7	5	17	.....	11	6
Kosciusko	1	1	3	5	.....	5	.....
Lagrange .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Lake	35	53	34	122	.....	88	34
Laporte	1	8	8	17	.....	14	3
Lawrence .....	.....	2	2	4	.....	4	.....
Madison	1	3	3	7	.....	5	2
Marion	61	121	62	244	.....	152	92
Marshall .....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	2	1
Martin .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Miami	2	4	5	11	.....	11	.....
Monroe .....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....
Montgomery	1	1	12	14	.....	14	.....
Morgan	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	1
Newton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noble	4	2	2	8	.....	2	6
Ohio .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Parke	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Perry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porter .....	.....	5	2	7	.....	5	2
Posey	2	2	5	9	.....	8	1
Pulaski .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Putnam	1	1	2	4	.....	3	1
Randolph .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripley .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush	3	6	3	12	.....	10	2
Scott .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Shelby	1	5	2	8	.....	6	2
Spencer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Starke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St Joseph	5	14	10	29	.....	20	9
Sullivan .....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	10	1
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippecanoe .....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2	2
Tipton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vanderburgh	9	33	36	78	.....	52	26
Vermillion	1	2	5	8	.....	8	.....
Vigo	9	34	85	128	2	102	24
Wabash .....	.....	4	3	7	.....	6	1
Warren .....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	1	3
Warrick	1	2	.....	3	.....	2	1
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne	7	1	1	9	.....	3	6
Wells	2	1	2	5	.....	2	3
White .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitley .....	.....	1	4	5	.....	4	1
Totals	230	466	478	1,174	2	858	314

TABLE XIII.

Showing Number Committed for Various Crimes During Past Five Years.

CRIMES	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Adultery	9	12	20	13	16
Assault and battery	124	312	291	134	94
Associating with prostitutes	16	28	55	7	8
Attempting to defraud	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assisting prisoner to escape	3	4	1	3	3
Bigamy	2	1	1	2	4
Bastardy	2	2	2	1	.....
Burglary .....	.....	4	.....	5	21
Common gambler	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cruelty to animals	2	9	7	1	.....
Contempt of court	3	5	7	5	2
Contributing to delinquency	7	39	61	16	48
Contributing to neglect .....	.....	.....	.....	6	8
Carrying concealed weapons	28	57	124	54	35
Concealing stolen goods .....	.....	2	.....	2	1
Disorderly conduct	4	6	11	2	.....
Desertion of wife and children	2	.....	69	4	3
Drawing deadly weapons	11	19	39	13	6
Defrauding board bill .....	.....	.....	.....	2	9
Driving automobile while intoxicated ..	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Drunkard, habitual	4	1	3	3	.....
Enticing children from orphan's home ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Encouraging delinquency .....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Embezzlement	1	6	.....	3	4
Failure to provide	16	61	.....	10	2
False pretense .....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Forgery	2	7	11	2	4
Fornication	9	13	19	7	.....
Furnishing liquor to minors .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Furnishing liquor to prisoners .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Gaming	4	7	8	1	1
Grand larceny .....	.....	.....	.....	11	44
House breaking	3	6	9	4	4
Impersonating an officer	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Incest .....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Interfering with officer	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intoxication	388	643	728	168	47
Issuing fraudulent check	6	13	29	4	5
Illegal practise of medicine .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Keeping house for gaming	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Keeping house of ill fame	10	6	15	2	.....
Lazy husband .....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Loitering	64	8	.....	9	1
Lottery	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Mayhem	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maintaining common nuisance .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Malicious trespass	4	38	.....	19	40
Malicious destruction of property .....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Misdemeanor .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Non-support .....	.....	.....	9	4	7
Obscene language, using	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Obscene literature, possession of	1	2	3	1	1
Obstructing legal process	1	1	5	1	.....
Obtaining money under false pretense ..	5	11	21	2	6
Offending persons .....	.....	5	.....	3	.....
Operating automobile while intoxicated ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Operating automobile without owner's consent ..	1	24	.....	.....	.....
Peeping .....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Petit larceny	265	596	523	412	312
Profanity, using	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Provoke .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Public indecency	17	34	26	15	3
Rape	1	3	2	1	1
Resisting an officer	2	1	1	.....	.....
Receiving stolen goods .....	.....	6	.....	7	10
Robbery	3	4	3	7	4
Rioting	7	7	12	.....	.....
Sodomy	3	6	9	.....	2
Seduction	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stolen goods into state, bringing .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Stolen goods, removing .....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIII—Continued.

Showing Number Committed for Various Crimes During Past Five Years.

CRIMES	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Train riding.....	17	14	....	7	....
Threatening use of deadly weapons.....	....	....	....	1	3
Tampering with switch lights.....	....	1	....	....	....
Unlawful possession of liquor.....	59	97	172	68	256
Unlawful carrying off crops.....	....	2	3	....	1
Unlawful possession of vehicle.....	....	....	7	12	33
Vagrancy.....	29	180	224	164	106
Visiting house of ill fame.....	....	....	....	1	....
Violating inn-keepers' law.....	2	5	....	....	....
Violating liquor law.....	17	....	....	....	....
Violating drug law.....	8	....	....	....	....
Violating quarantine.....	1	....	....	....	....
Violating game law.....	....	1	....	....	....
Total.....	1174	2322	2536	1238	1174

TABLE XIV.

SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
Alabama.....	4	6	6
Arkansas.....	—	2	4
Connecticut.....	—	1	2
California.....	—	1	1
Colorado.....	—	—	2
District of Columbia.....	—	—	1
Florida.....	—	1	3
Georgia.....	—	1	8
Illinois.....	8	28	24
Iowa.....	1	1	2
Indiana.....	112	196	195
Kansas.....	2	2	1
Kentucky.....	29	64	53
Louisiana.....	1	9	2
Maryland.....	1	1	1
Massachusetts.....	—	—	4
Michigan.....	6	14	6
Missouri.....	5	15	8
Mississippi.....	2	7	5
New Jersey.....	—	2	1
New York.....	4	11	11
Nebraska.....	—	2	1
North Carolina.....	1	2	3
Ohio.....	11	26	30
Oklahoma.....	1	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	3	8	8
South Dakota.....	—	—	1
Tennessee.....	9	20	16
Texas.....	1	4	2
Virginia.....	2	4	2
West Virginia.....	1	4	2
Wisconsin.....	2	4	4

TABLE XIV—Continued.

SHOWING BIRTHPLACE OF PRISONERS COMMITTED.

	Against Person.	Against Property.	Against Public Order.
Vermont.....	—	—	1
Australia.....	—	—	1
Albania.....	—	—	2
Austria.....	5	9	15
Brazil.....	—	—	1
Bulgaria.....	1	—	—
Canada.....	—	2	2
Denmark.....	1	—	2
England.....	1	1	4
France.....	1	1	—
Germany.....	—	1	4
Greece.....	5	1	1
Hungary.....	1	—	4
Ireland.....	1	—	6
Italy.....	—	1	2
Mexico.....	—	4	4
Poland.....	—	2	2
Porto Rico.....	—	—	1
Roumania.....	2	—	2
Russia.....	3	3	6
Servia.....	—	2	5
Switzerland.....	1	—	—
Scotland.....	—	—	1
Syria.....	1	—	—
Spain.....	—	1	—
Unknown.....	1	—	1
Totals 1,174	230	466	478

TABLE XV.

RECORD OF DEATHS FROM OCTOBER 1, 1918, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1919.

Number.	NAME.	Age.	Cause of Death.	Date.
7997	Frank Mulles.....	68	Organic heart disease.....	Feb. 4, 1919
8084	Ralph Branch.....	64	*Acid burns.....	Mar. 5, 1919

* Acid burns received before his admittance to Indiana State Farm.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

Total number of days in hospital.....	2,233
Total number of days lost on account of sickness.....	2,233
Total number prescribed for at sick call.....	12,690
Total number continued in hospital from last year.....	3
Total number admitted during the year.....	2,233
Total number excused on account of sickness.....	2,233
Total number of medical cases.....	2,017
Total number of deaths.....	2
Total number remaining in hospital at close of year.....	2

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Abcesses.....	3	Hernia.....	10
Accidental. injuries.....	206	Indigestion.....	53
Appendicitis.....	1	Infections.....	3
Balanitis.....	15	Influenza.....	87
Bronchitis.....	42	Pneumonia.....	23
Cholangitis.....	8	Tuberculosis.....	1
Cystitis.....	1	Tonsilitis.....	24
Diarrhoea.....	44	Rheumatism.....	38
Epidymitis.....	6	Syphilis.....	4
Epilepsy.....	1	Gonorrhoea.....	37
Empyema chronic.....	1	Ulcers.....	2
Hemorrhoids.....	5		

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